GUIDE

TO THE

SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATING

THE

RACES OF MANKIND

(ANTHROPOLOGY)

EXHIBITED IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),

CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 7.

FOURTH EDITION.

ILLUSTRATED BY 16 FIGURES.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE collection of anthropological specimens (that is to say, specimens illustrating the physical structure of the body of Man and his position in the Animal Kingdom, as distinct from his works) is at present in its infancy, and requires an almost indefinite increase in order to make it anything like representative. Although skeletons and skulls of the races of Mankind have for many years formed a portion of the zoological collection, the anthropological series in its present form is due to the initiation of the late Sir W. H. Flower, by whom special interest was taken in this section of the Museum.

Unfortunately, of late years the anthropological series has not increased so rapidly as is desirable. It may be hoped that the publication of this Guide-Book will stimulate public interest, and thus lead to the growth of the collection.

The attention of those who may have the opportunity of photographing any of the native races of mankind may be directed to the importance of taking such photographs from two aspects,—full-face and in profile—after the manner of most of the illustrations in this Guide-Book. It is only when taken from these two aspects that photographs are capable of accurate comparison with one another, and it is therefore these alone that are of any value to the anthropologist.

The present Guide-Book is the work of Mr. R. Lydekker, to whom has been entrusted the formation and arrangement of the anthropological series in its present form.

For figures 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16 the Museum is indebted to the proprietor of *Knowledge and Scientific News*.

R. BOWDLER SHARPE.

ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (VERTEBRATE SECTION),
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.

September 1*st*, 1908.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE collection of specimens illustrating the Races of Mankind was at first arranged on the system adopted by Sir William Flower in his anthropological works; but certain modifications—especially in regard to the racial position of Australians and Malays—have been subsequently introduced.

In the present edition of this Guide-Book, which has been thoroughly revised, the author—Mr. R. Lydekker—is indebted for many suggestions to Professor A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., of Cambridge, to Mr. T. A. Joyce, of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, and likewise to the Curator of the Department of Anthropology in the U.S. National Museum at Washington.

The Trustees are indebted to Dr. H. O. Forbes, late Director of the Museum at Liverpool, for the greater number of the life-size photographs of the heads of various races exhibited in the gallery. These photographs were specially prepared for the collection under the supervision of Dr. Forbes, by whom they were presented.

SIDNEY F. HARMER.

August, 1912.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THIS Guide-Book in its present form is the third impression of the Second Edition, the alterations having been limited to a few small corrections and additions.

C. TATE REGAN,
Keeper of Zoology.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, S.W. 7.

August, 1921.

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GUIDE TO THE RACES OF MANKIND.

Mankind, Family Hominidæ.

So far as his bodily structure is concerned, Man differs so slightly from the higher Apes that he is classed in the same order—the Primates, in which he constitutes the family *Hominidæ*. All the different existing races of Mankind are commonly regarded as belonging to a single species, of which the Caucasians, as being those to which the name *Homo sapiens*, of Linnæus, applies in the first instance, may be regarded as the type. Numerous classifications of these races have been proposed; but it seems best to recognise three distinct types into which primitive Man (wherever he may first have made his appearance on the globe) diverged. These three groups, which are best defined by the characters of the hair, are respectively typified by (1) the Caucasian, or White Races of Europe; (2) the Mongolian, or Yellow Races of Asia; and (3) the Negro, or Black Races of Africa. Around these three types, or somewhere between them, may be ranged all existing individuals of the species. Some races appear, however, to be the result of direct crosses between well-established extreme forms; while others may have been derived from the primitive stock before its triple division. All the groups have so much in common that it is difficult to find characters by which they can be exactly distinguished.

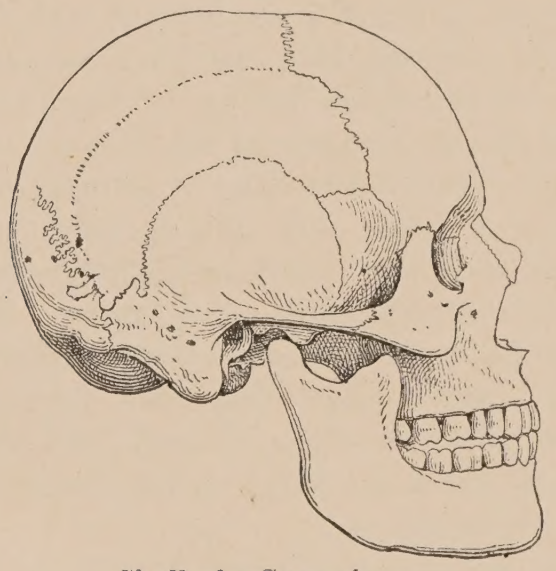
The series of specimens exhibited is intended to illustrate Man solely from the zoological point of view—that is to say, from his bodily structure and his geographical distribution. This constitutes the science of Physical Anthropology; whereas the study of the manners and customs of the different races, their languages, dress, weapons, implements, etc., constitutes Ethnography. In the maps showing the approximate distribution of the groups and subgroups, no account is taken of modern migrations, such as the introduction of African Negroes into the West Indies and America, or the replacement of the native races in many parts of the globe by Europeans.

Before proceeding to review the specimens illustrating the aforesaid three main groups or branches and their subdivisions, a few words may be devoted to the structural features by which Man is distinguished from other Mammals, some of which are indicated

in a special case at the western end of that portion of the Upper Mammal Gallery at present open to the public.

The skeleton of Man differs from that of ordinary Mammals mainly in relation to the upright position of the body, and the adaptation of the fore-limbs, or arms, to act as organs of touch and for grasping; while at the same time the hind-limbs are sufficiently developed to be capable, by themselves, of supporting and moving the whole weight of the body. The direction of the hind-limbs, or legs, is situated in a straight line with the axis of the spine, or vertebral column, instead of at right angles to it, as in ordinary quadrupedal Mammals; the thumb is so attached to the wrist-bones as to be completely opposable to the four fingers; while the great toe is fixed parallel to the other toes, so that the foot is quite flat beneath, with

FIG. 1.



Skull of a Caucasian.

little power of grasping, but forming a base on which the body is balanced. The tail is only represented by the *coccyx*, an immovable bone composed of from three to five consolidated joints or vertebræ. The three main curves of the vertebral column are also distinctive.

The human skull (fig. 1) differs from that of the other Mammals in the great relative size of the brain-case, and the reduction of the bones of the face; this being related to the high development of the brain, the disuse of the jaws and teeth as weapons, and the perfection of binocular vision. This indicates that the races of Mankind with prominent jaws and small brain-cases are of a lower type than those in which the jaws are more reduced in size and the brain-case is larger. Australians and Tasmanians have, for example, a comparatively small brain-cavity, thick skull-bones,

receding forehead, overhanging brows, flat nose-bones, long, low eye-sockets, very broad and low nose-opening, forwardly projecting jaws but receding chin, and large teeth. In each of these respects they strongly contrast with Europeans.

The position of the foramen magnum, or aperture for the passage of the spinal cord, is very different to that of other Mammals; its front margin (basion) being nearly in the middle of the lower surface. This is intimately connected with the erect posture of Man.

Unlike Apes, the grinding surfaces of the teeth are nearly in one plane, and the length of the palate slightly exceeds the breadth, which is greatest behind. The teeth, which are relatively small, form a regular curve, the molars diminishing in size from before backwards.

The stylohyal, which is a separate bone in all Apes except the Orang-utan, is coössified with the skull in Man.

Great differences occur in the shape of the skull in the various races. In the Kai-colo of Fiji, for instance, the skull is extraordinarily long and narrow (*dolichocephalic* type), a specimen exhibited in the case illustrating the differences between Man and Apes having a maximum length of 180 millimetres with a width of 124 mm. In certain other races, such as the Negritos, and still more in some Caucasians, it is equally remarkable for its shortness and breadth (*brachycephalic* type); the skull of a Florentine woman exhibited in the aforesaid case having a longitudinal diameter of 158 and a transverse diameter of 140 mm.

The methods of measuring human skulls are likewise displayed in the same case. On the adjacent screens and partitions are diagrams, photographs, and sketches illustrating hand and finger prints, and identification by means of the latter.

In Man and the Man-like Apes the *cæcum*, or blind sac at the junction of the small with the large intestine, is furnished with a slender *vermiform* [worm-like] *appendix*. This appendage, which appears to be quite useless, is a vestige of the large, coiled, functional cæcum found in many of the lower Mammals.

The series exhibited commences on the left side of the Upper Mammal Gallery with the Caucasians, which are followed by the Mongolians, and these again by the Negroes.

Caucasian, or White Races.

In its highest and most typical development the Caucasian branch, which includes all the inhabitants of Western Europe, displays a refined cast of features, with thin lips, and the nose narrow and high at the bridge. The hair, which is usually well developed both on the

scalp and face, is generally wavy, and never so long or so cylindrical as in the Mongol group, or so short and so elliptical in section as in Negroes. The skull (fig. 1), in the higher representatives of this branch, is either of medium length or rather short, the teeth are relatively small, and the projection of the jaws and prominence of the cheek-bones slightly marked.

This branch includes two types—namely, the Blonde Caucasians, or Xanthochroi, and the Dark Caucasians, or Melanochroi—which in Europe are now intimately blended. The first is characterised by the fair complexion, eyes, and hair, and is chiefly found in Northern Europe, especially Scandinavia, Scotland, and North Germany. Although much mixed with the second type, the Blonde Caucasians likewise extend into Afghanistan, and perhaps North Africa. Their intercrossing with Mongols appears to have given rise to the Finns and Laplanders, as also to some of the tribes of Northern Siberia.

In the Dark Caucasians the eyes and hair are dark, but the skin may vary between white and black. The group includes most of the inhabitants of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and South-western Asia; the chief language-groups being the Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic. It also comprises the Dravidians of India, the Veddas of Ceylon, probably the Ainus of Japan, and the Maoutzi of China, and perhaps the natives of Australia and a large part of Polynesia, as well as the Maori of New Zealand.

In North-eastern Africa numerous cross-races have originated between this type and Negroes.

In order to exhibit the Caucasian characteristics in their full development, so far as the bony framework is concerned, the skeletons of a European male and female are mounted in the first case on the left side of the gallery. Alongside is placed the skull of a Papuan from Torres Strait, for the purpose of showing the occasional persistence in that race of a frontal suture; that is to say, of a line of division between the two elements of which the single frontal bone of Man is really composed. In Apes and Monkeys the two elements are fused into a single bone, as in Man; but in the lower Mammals, such as Dogs, they remain separate throughout life.

On the side of the same case are shown a number of skulls of various European races, both ancient and modern, including skulls of Celts, Saxons, Ancient Britons, Ancient Etruscans, and Ancient Cypriotes; still earlier skulls are represented by plaster casts, and are provisionally classed as Caucasian.

Lapps, Swedes, and Norwegians are represented by a series of photographs, while skulls of Laplanders and Tatars are also shown.

A restored model of the bust of the Fossil Man found at Cromagnon, in France, is shown, and with it are placed for comparison busts of three other extinct types—the Neanderthal Man, found near Düsseldorf; the Piltdown Man, from Sussex (*Eoanthropus*); and the Javan *Pithecanthropus*.[1]

Aryan-speaking Races. Such Dark Caucasians as come under the denomination neither of Semites or Hamites are commonly termed Aryans, a designation which refers solely to community of language-type. As the Blonde Caucasians, or Xanthochroi, are also Aryan-speaking people, the two groups must be considered together.

The Aryan-speaking races are divisible into an Asiatic and a European group. To the former belong the Bramins of India, and the races who now speak Bengali, Nepali, Kashmiri, Hindi, and Urdu—the language of the Mogul camps. Punjabi, Sindi, and Mahratha are also languages belonging to this group, which likewise includes the Siaposh of Kafiristan, and the Gipsy tribes who wandered from India into Europe between the 11th and 14th centuries. The second branch of Asiatic Aryan-speaking tribes includes the people who spoke Zend, the ancient sacred language of Persia, from whom, mixed with Semitic elements, are derived the modern Persians. To this group may also be affiliated the Kurds of South-western Asia, as well as the Afghans and the Baluchis, together with certain other Central Asian races and a few of the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus.

The European Aryan-speaking races may be separated into North and South Europeans. The former includes the Letto-Sclavonic and Germanic branches; of which the Letts comprise the true Letts, the Lithuanians, and the Prussians, while the Russians are East Sclavonic; the South Sclavonic being represented by the inhabitants of Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The Germanic branch diverged at an early date into Goths, Scandinavians, and Teutons. The Southern Europeans are more intricately subdivided, the first to sever themselves were apparently the Ancient Greeks; a second branch being formed by the Albanians, and a third by the Italians.

On the east, or entrance, side of the second case are exhibited skulls and photographs of a number of Asiatic Aryan-speaking races,

[1] See "Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man."

as well as of other Asiatic Caucasians, to some of which reference is made later.

Here may be mentioned the Berbers, who are of a distinctly European type, and may be derived from the ancient dolmen or mound builders. In addition to the Guanches of the Canaries, the Berbers include the nationalities formerly known as Libyans, Moors, Numidians, and Gætulians: the Kabyles of Algeria are pure Berbers, but in many parts of North Africa the group is much mingled with a Semitic strain.

Semitic Group. The Semitic section of the Dark Caucasians populates Western Asia and part of Eastern Africa. Its members are more bearded than the Hamites, and frequently possess expressive features, with thin lips, high and often aquiline noses, and well-marked eyebrows; the colour of the skin varying from an ordinary swarthy to a deep brown. Among Jews the skull frequently tends to the short type, thereby apparently indicating a Hittite admixture; but it is always proportionately longer in Arabs, and still more so in Abyssinians. In addition to the races mentioned, this group includes the Ancient Assyrians and Babylonians, as well as the Semitic Chaldæans.

Hamitic Group. The Hamitic group of Dark Caucasians occupies much of North Africa as far as the Eastern Sudan, and some of the coast-districts of Eastern Africa northward of the equator. It may be divided into two branches—(i) the Ancient Egyptians, and (ii) the East African. The Ancient Egyptians are still represented by the Fellahin of the Nile Valley, but more purely by the Coptic Christians. Of the East African Hamites the inhabitants of the Nubian Nile districts most nearly resemble the Ancient Egyptians; their purest representatives being the Bisharin, the Hadendoa, and some of the Beni Amer. The Bahima of Uganda are likewise of Hamitic descent. Here also are placed the Gallas, who live partly in Abyssinia and partly in the interior of East Africa. Although the pure Gallas are lighter, some of these tribes are as dark as Negroes, having curly hair and abundant beards. Somalis are now generally considered to be near akin to Gallas, and thus nearly pure Hamites. They have long thin faces, bearded chins, and generally frizzly hair.

Photographs of Bisharin (Hamitic) and other Arabs are exhibited in the front of case No. 2.

A large number of skulls of Ancient Egyptians, the gift of Professor Flinders Petrie, is exhibited; the type of countenance

characteristic of the former inhabitants of the Nile Valley being illustrated by a cast of a contemporary miniature bust. A photograph of a modern Egyptian and another of a Copt are likewise shown; and there are also several photographs of Sudanis and Somalis, some of the physiognomies in which approximate to the European type, while others are distinctly Negro-like, showing thick lips, broad noses, and frizzled hair.

Nilgiri Tribes. The Nilgiri Hills and adjacent districts of Southern India, such as the Wynad, are the home of a number of peculiar tribes, now for the most part of Dravidian, that is to say, non-Aryan, speech. Among these are the Todas, readily distinguished by their splendid physique, regular Caucasian features, black wavy hair, full-flowing beard, aquiline nose, light brown complexion, and tall stature, averaging 5 ft. 9 in. in the men. Photographs of both male and female Todas are shown in Case 2. The Kotas, who are restricted to seven villages, one of which is in the Wynad, are much less hairy than the Todas, and lack the strong development of the brow-ridges characteristic of the skulls of the latter. Their black wavy hair is worn parted in the middle, and tied in a bunch behind.

The Badagas are believed to be descendants from Kanarese Hindus from Mysore, to whom they are related by language. They are below the middle height, and of slender build, with narrow chest and shoulders. In colour, they are lighter than other hill-tribes, the pallor being especially noticeable in the women.

The three foregoing tribes are easy to distinguish from one another, but much difficulty is experienced in the case of the Irulas, Kurumbas, and Kurubas. Irulas, however, have a very dark skin, slight beard, bushy eyebrows, and little hair on the body and limbs; that of the head being cut short in front and tied in a knot behind. The ears project, and the cheek-bones are prominent and the lips thin.

The Kurumbas of the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris appear to be a lower type than the Kurubas of the Mysore plateau, from whom they are distinguished by their inferior stature, broader noses, and darker skin. They have bleared eyes, a rather wide mouth, often projecting teeth, and are remarkable for their leanness, their thin legs, and relatively long arms.

Yet another tribe are the Paniyans of Malabar, characterised by their dark skin, short stature, broad noses, and curly hair, which is neither parted nor tied.

The Kadirs, of the Anamalai Hills and the range extending

thence into Travancore, form a tribe of low organisation allied to the numerous Dravidian-speaking races of the Nilgiris. They are especially characterised by their comparatively short stature, the extremely dark colour of the skin, the breadth and flatness of the nose, and the somewhat thickened and protruding lips. In spite of their Negro-like features, Kadirs preserve the Caucasian type in their wavy (as distinct from frizzly) hair, and the non-projection of the jaws. They are easily recognised by the custom of chipping the front teeth, which prevails in both sexes.

Dravidians. The Dravidian group includes the Telingas, or Telugus, of the Northern Circars; the Tamils of the Carnatic, South Travancore, and Northern Ceylon; the Kanarese of Mysore, the south of Bombay, and Kanara; the Malayalim from the Malabar Coast south of Kanara; the Kodagu of Kurg; the Ordons and Rajmahalis of Chutia Nagpur; and the Gonds of Gondwana. Their most noticeable feature is the long, crimped or wavy black hair. Although preceding the Aryan-speaking Hindus, Dravidians were far from being the earliest inhabitants of the Deccan, who were probably aberrant Negritos.

Veddas. The Veddas of Ceylon (fig. 2), now very few in number, form one of the most primitive types of the Caucasian group in Asia, being apparently a pre-Dravidian stock of a decidedly lower type than any existing Dravidians. In stature they are very small, the height of the men averaging only 5 feet 2 inches, and that of the women 4 feet 10 inches. The body is strongly built, with relatively long arms and legs, and the feet notable for their unusual flatness. The colour of the skin is dark brown, although among the men its shade varies considerably on different parts of the body. In length the hair shows considerable individual variation, and may be either nearly straight or waved; a very characteristic feature is the development of the beard of the men into a chin-tuft. The skull is small and long.

Several photographs of Veddas are exhibited in Cases 2 and 2*, the originals of which were taken by Drs. P. and F. Sarasin.

Toalas. The Toalas of Celebes are an ancient but mixed tribe apparently nearly allied to the Veddas of Ceylon. Their characteristics, coupled with their geographical position, serve to support the view that the aborigines of Australia, in place of belonging to the Negro stock, are really descendants from a primitive Caucasian group allied to both Veddas and Toalas.

FIG. 2.

A.

B.

A Vedda of Ceylon (Male).

From a photograph by Drs. P. and F. Sarasin.

[*To face page* 16.

Sakais. The Sakais of the Malay Peninsula form another type of low Caucasians allied to Veddas and Australians. From their Negrito neighbours the Semangs they are distinguished by the colour of the skin, which is often as yellow as in an Indonesian (Malay), or even as light as in a Chinaman ; while the hair, although always black, is in some cases wavy, and in others straight. When frizzly, the presence of Semang blood is indicated. The face is lighter-coloured than the body ; and the lips are less thick and the jaws less protruding than in Semangs. In Perak, Sakais, who are hillmen, inhabit the right bank of the Perak River, while the plains-dwelling and nomad Semangs are found on the left bank. The photograph of a Sakai is exhibited in Case 2.

Ainus. The Ainus, or Hairy People, were the primitive inhabitants of Japan, and appear formerly to have peopled all the islands, although they now form a substratum of the population only in the island of Hokkaido (Yezo). In general physiognomy Ainus appear not very unlike Japanese, although they differ from these and other Mongolian races by their luxuriant beards, the bushy and wavy hair on the scalp, and the general hairiness of other parts of the body. This hairiness separates them from all other Asiatic races, and it is considered that their affinities are with the Dark Caucasians. Several photographs of Ainu men and women, together with a single skull, are shown on the west side of Case 2, while the photograph of an unusually hairy individual is exhibited in Case 1.

Native Australians. Dusky in complexion, with the features and the skeleton—but not the skull—approximating to the Negro type, although their hair is not frizzly, the native inhabitants of Australia—the "Black Fellows" of the Colonists—were long a puzzle to anthropologists. At one time they were regarded as a cross-bred race, produced by the fusion of a frizzly-haired Melanesian stock with one of the primitive Caucasian races. They are, perhaps, better regarded as low-grade Caucasians, akin to the Veddas of Ceylon, the Toalas of Celebes, and the Ainus of Japan ; such Negro-like characters as they possess being due, it may be, in some degree to secondary variation. As a race, Australians (fig. 3) are characterised by their striking physical uniformity, both externally and in the skull ; which is of itself a strong proof of their being a pure-bred type, for had they been of mixed origin such uniformity in physical characteristics could not possibly have existed.

The broad and squat nose, with the bridge low and the nostrils

open, is a Negro feature; but these characters are exaggerated owing to the use of a nose-peg. The prominence of the jaws is also Negro-like, although the size of the jaws and teeth may be a secondary character due to hard food. The deep notch above the bridge of the nose and the sunken eyes, which form the most striking characteristics of Australians, may likewise be secondary adaptations due to the glare of the sandy plains on which they dwell. Unlike Negroes, Australians are extremely hairy—thereby resembling Ainus; the hair on the head being waved and long, the beard full, and the body in some instances carrying so much hair that the covering resembles a thin fur. The shape of the head also differs from that in the Negro, the forehead being high and the cheek-bones prominent. Indeed, the profile of the head may approach the European type. As shown by a skull exhibited in the Man and Ape Case, the palate in Australians is much longer and narrower than in the true Caucasian type, being nearly as broad in front as behind. The teeth are larger and form a less regular curve, the outer pair of incisors being nearly in the line of the molars, of which the last, or "wisdom tooth," is only a little smaller than the second. Similar dental characters are exhibited in the lower jaw, of which a specimen, with the right outer incisor crowded out of the row, is shown above the skull. The idea that Australians are the lowest of mankind is erroneous; for in mental characters these people seem to approximate in many respects much more to the Caucasian than to the Negro standard.

A large series of photographs of natives from various parts of Australia, together with six busts of male and female inhabitants of Victoria, and a number of skulls, are exhibited on the west side of Case 2. The deep incision at the root of the nose is displayed equally well in the busts, the photographs, and the skulls.

Extinct European Races.[1] From Neanderthal, near Düsseldorf, as well as from several other Continental localities, such as Spy and Krapina, have been obtained skulls or fragments of skulls indicating very low types of the human species; so low, indeed, that some authorities regard them as representing a distinct species, the so-called *Homo primigenius*. In the opinion of Professor W. J. Sollas, these skulls (casts of some of which are exhibited in Case 1 and in the case showing the differences between Man and Apes) do not display any features which justify our regarding Neanderthal Man as a separate species.

[1] See "Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man."

FIG. 3.

A.

B.

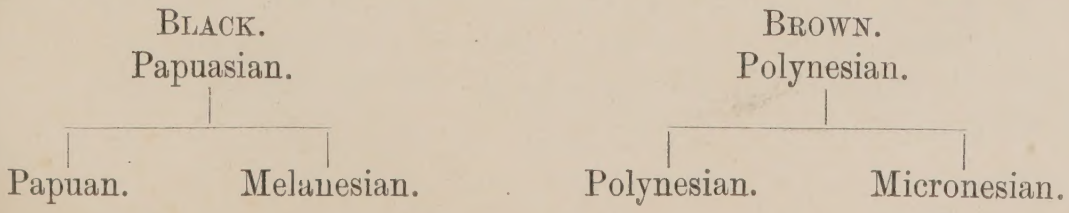
A Native Australian. The characteristic notch at the root of the nose is well shown in *B*.

[*To face page* 18.

On the other hand, so far as the capacity of his brain-chamber is concerned, he appears to have been near akin to the Australian natives of the present day. According to Professor Sollas, the Neanderthal race, one of the most remote in time of which we have any knowledge, and the Australian, the most remote from us in space, probably represent divergent branches of the same original stock. In that most important of all characters, cranial capacity, the two races are almost identical. If trustworthy, this opinion is of great interest in connection with the view that native Australians are low-grade members of the Caucasian stock, instead of being, as believed by Sir W. H. Flower, half-bred Papuans. That the Australian type should be represented in Europe during Prehistoric times is exactly what might have been expected ; and the Veddas of Ceylon and the Toalas of Celebes apparently mark the line of march of the ancestral Australians from west to east. The heavy brow-ridges and the deep inset at the root of the nose are features in which the Neanderthal race resembles the Australian. On the other hand, the face of the Neanderthal race appears to have been of a distinct type, the large, round, widely-open eye-sockets, the projecting, broad nose, the retreating cheek-bones, the absence of any depression beneath the orbits, the long face, and the low degree of jaw-projection distinguishing it in the clearest manner from the modern Australian type. A restored model of the bust of Neanderthal Man is exhibited in Case 1.

Another primitive type of Man is the so-called *Homo heidelbergensis*, known from a lower jaw from the Lower Pleistocene of Heidelberg, of which a cast is exhibited in the Man and Ape Case. The extraordinary large size of this jaw, together with its massive character and the big teeth, cannot fail to strike the visitor. Still more primitive is the Piltdown Man, *Eoanthropus*, from the Pliocene of Sussex.

Polynesians. The Brown Polynesians, commonly known as Kanakas (fig. 4), are met with in their greatest purity in the Eastern Polynesian Islands ; the Polynesians of Tonga having a strong infusion of Melanesian blood, while those of Samoa have a slighter strain of the same. The classification of the Oceanic races is a difficult matter, but the following seems the best scheme :—



Papuans inhabit New Guinea (with the exception of the south-eastern end, where they are replaced by Melanesians) and the islands of Torres Strait. Micronesians are Polynesians with a slight admixture of Mongol blood. Polynesians, who have more hair on the body and chin than Mongols, range as far as Hawaii on the north and Easter Island on the extreme east. They probably came originally from Northern India, and gradually travelled by way of Java to the Pacific. On this view they are of Caucasian origin; and it is probable that Indonesians have a slight infusion of Polynesian blood rather than the reverse.

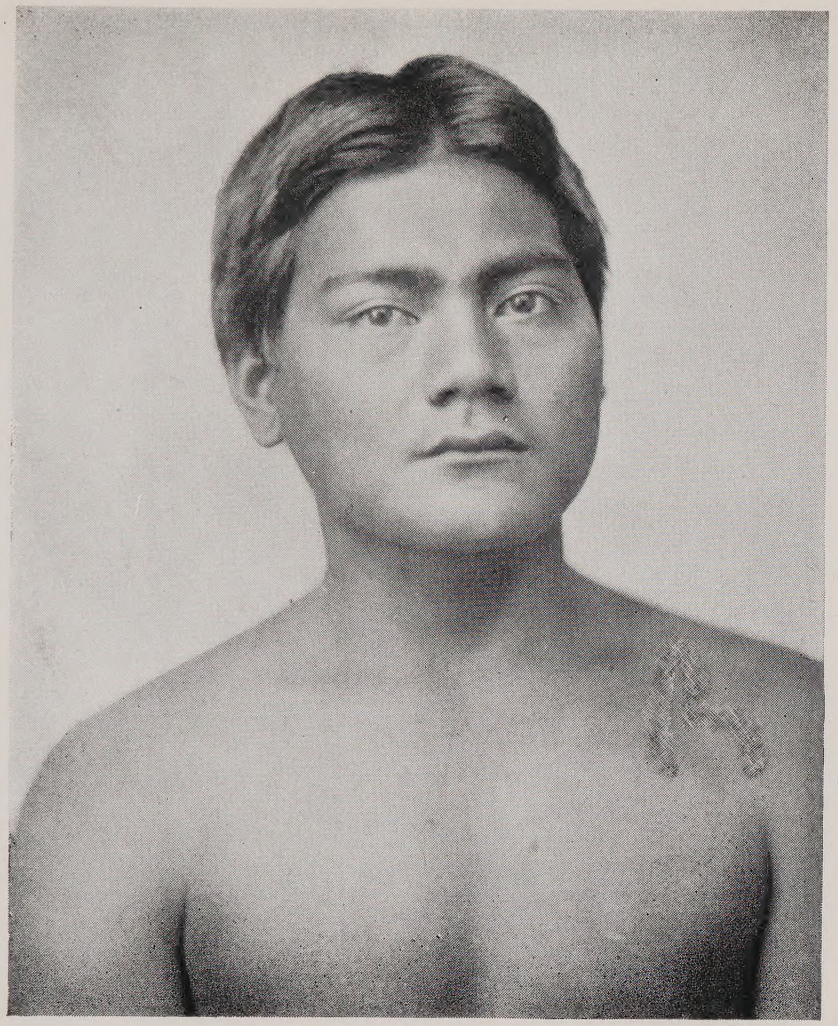
A series of photographs of Polynesians, including Samoans, Tonga Islanders, natives of the Caroline and Kingsmill groups, and Hawaiians, is exhibited. Specimens of the hair are also shown, to display the absence of a frizzly character, and a few skulls are likewise exhibited. The Tonga Islanders are represented, in addition, by two busts; all these specimens being placed on the east side of Case 3.

Maoris. Although the Maoris of New Zealand form merely a tribe of Polynesians, their peculiarities are so great that they may receive separate mention. Their distinctive characteristics have been regarded as due to a mixture of pure Polynesians with Melanesians; and the result of such a fusion was supposed to be a Caucasian type. But if Polynesians are rightly regarded as Caucasians, these features require no explanation. The Maoris have traditions stating that their ancestors reached New Zealand from an island called Hawaiki, but they really came from Rarotonga; and it would seem that the immigration took place not more than four centuries ago. It has been suggested that such traces of Melanesian blood as the Maoris appear to retain may be due to admixture with a small population of Melanesians inhabiting New Zealand before the arrival of the strangers, but the question of a pre-existing Melanesian population in those islands is still undecided.

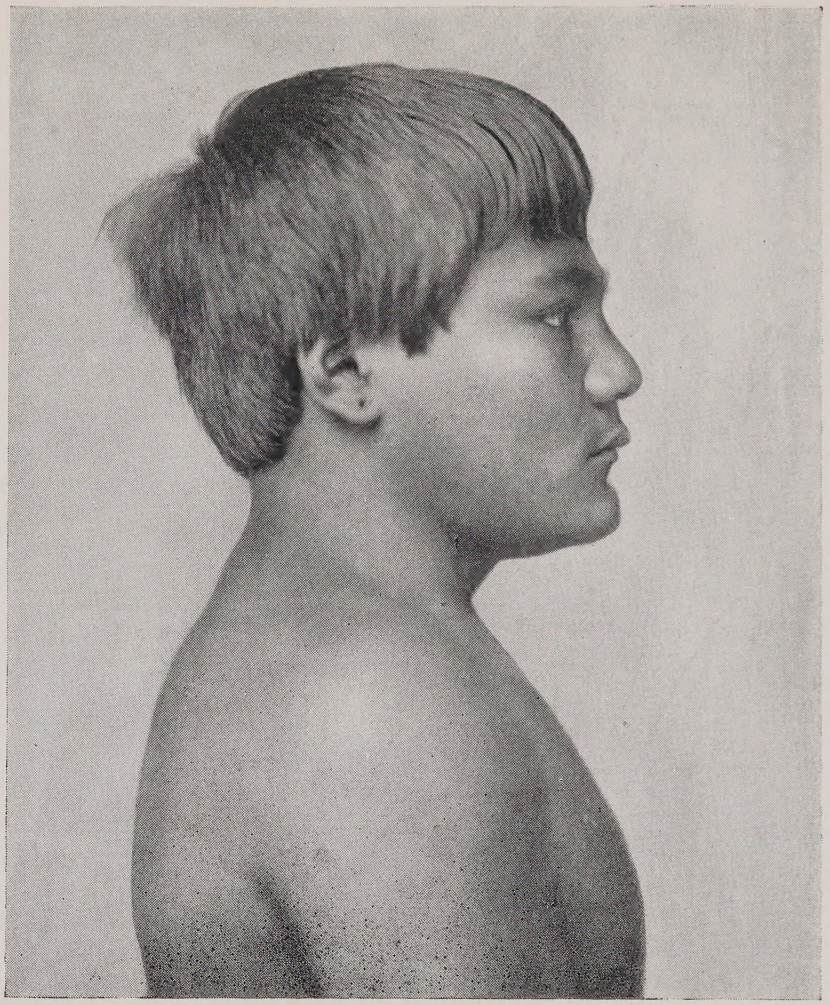
Although the process of tattooing, formerly prevalent among the higher classes of the Maoris, comes under the domain of Ethnology rather than Physical Anthropology, one tattooed head is shown; and tattooing is also present in the two Maori busts exhibited on the east side of Case 3. In the same case is also shown a number of photographs of Maoris, together with a few skulls.

FIG. 4.

A.



B.



A Native of the Kingsmill Group, to illustrate the Polynesian or Kanaka type.

From a photograph presented to the Museum by Sir C. H. Read.

[*To face page* 20.

Mongolian, or Yellow and Red Races.

In its most characteristic development the Mongolian or second great primary branch of Mankind presents the following distinctive peculiarities :—The complexion is yellow or brownish, and the long black hair is coarse, straight, nearly round in section, showing no tendency to curl, and scantily developed on all other parts of the body except the scalp, while it is also late in making its appearance. Although somewhat variable, the skull is generally of medium length ; the face is broad and flat, with prominent, forwardly projecting cheek-bones ; the nose is small and more or less narrow ; and the eye-sockets are high and round, with slight development of the overhanging ridges. The eyes themselves are sunken with a narrow slit-like aperture between the lids, and in the more typical members of the group with a vertical fold of skin over the inner angle, and the outer angle somewhat elevated. The jaws are moderately projecting, and the teeth of medium size.

This branch includes (i) the Eskimo, (ii) the typical Mongols of Northern and Central Asia, (iii) the Indonesians, and (iv) the native inhabitants of America previous to the European immigration, and their pure-bred descendants. The Brown Polynesians, which have been included in this branch, are here classed as Caucasians (*see* page 19).

Eskimo.

The Eskimo of Eastern Arctic America, who appear to be an offshoot from the typical Asiatic Mongols, in the course of their wanderings northwards and eastwards across the American Continent (where they have been hemmed in to the north by the Arctic Ocean and to the south by American Indians) have developed characters which are mostly modifications of those found in allied tribes, such as the Chukchis, inhabiting the countries to the west of Bering Strait. These special characteristics are most developed in the tribes inhabiting Greenland ; a typical Eskimo skull displaying a combination of features by which it can be distinguished from that of any other race of Mankind. Eskimo show the broad, flat faces, and in certain instances the obliquely set eyes characteristic of other Mongol races. They have reddish or brownish dark-coloured skin, and stiff cylindrical hair on the scalp, but scarcely any on other parts of the body. Although not tall, they are by no means excessively short. In many respects they form a transition between the Mongol-like Siberians and the aborigines of America, and thus justify the affiliation of the latter to the Mongol group.

In the front side of Case 3 are exhibited the busts of an adult male

and female Eskimo, while above them are placed masks of an entire family. Several skulls are likewise shown. In the centre of the group is hung a photograph of a Koriak from Kamchatka, in order to exhibit the approximation to the Eskimo type presented by the physiognomy of this and kindred races from North-eastern Asia.

Altaic, or Siberian Mongols. The typical Asiatic Mongols may be conveniently, although not very sharply, divided into a northern and a southern group. Of the former, or Mongolo-Altaic, group the members are united by affinities of language. From the Altaic plateau of Central Asia these people have at intervals poured forth their hordes over the lands lying to the west, and thence penetrated almost to the centre of Europe. The Laplanders, Finns, Magyars, and Turks are severally descendants of some of these waves of migration ; but by long admixture with the nations through which they passed, or among which they settled, their original physical features have been more or less completely modified. The Finns have, for example, become decidedly like the Blonde Caucasians, or Xanthochroi, while the Osmanli, or European Turks, approximate to the Melanochroi, or Dark Caucasian type. Even the diminutive Lapps show so little of the attributes of the Mongol branch that it is difficult to assign them a place in that group on the ground of their physical characters. The Kirghiz belong to this group ; and other tribes of the Altaic Mongols are Samoyeds, Tungus, Koriaks, and Ostiaks. Samoyeds resemble Tungus in the shape of the face, but Ostiaks are more like Finns and Russians. To the Tungu branch belong the Manchu, who conquered the Chinese Empire in 1644, and founded a ruling dynasty. Four branches of true Mongols are recognised, namely, the Eastern Mongols, or Tatars (fig. 5), the Kalmuks, the Buriats, and the Hazara, or Aimauq.

The exhibited specimens include the bust of a typical Mongol from Mongolia, a mask and photograph of a Kalmuk, as well as several skulls of that race, a bust and skulls of Ostiaks, and skulls of Samoyeds ; and a portrait of a Koriak is exhibited in the Eskimo group, while a characteristic photograph of a Manchu is likewise shown. Busts of a Chukchi and of a Yenisetch—Siberian tribes—are shown in the same case (Case 3).

Sinitic or Southern Mongols. In the Sinitic, or second, division of the typical Mongols is included the greater part of the population of China, Tibet, Burma, and Siam, together with numerous tribes of the Western Himalaya. The chief distinctions from the Altaic division are to be found in

FIG. 5.

A.

B.

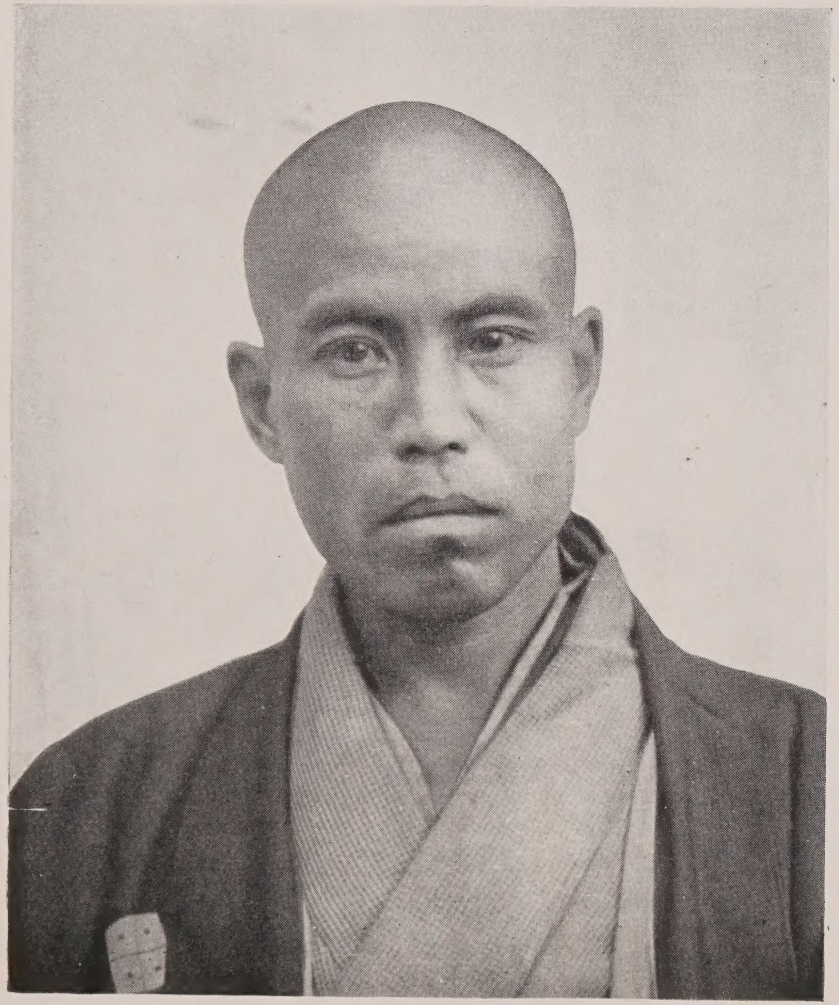
A Tatar, to illustrate the true Mongol type.

From a photograph in the collection of Prince Roland Bonaparte.

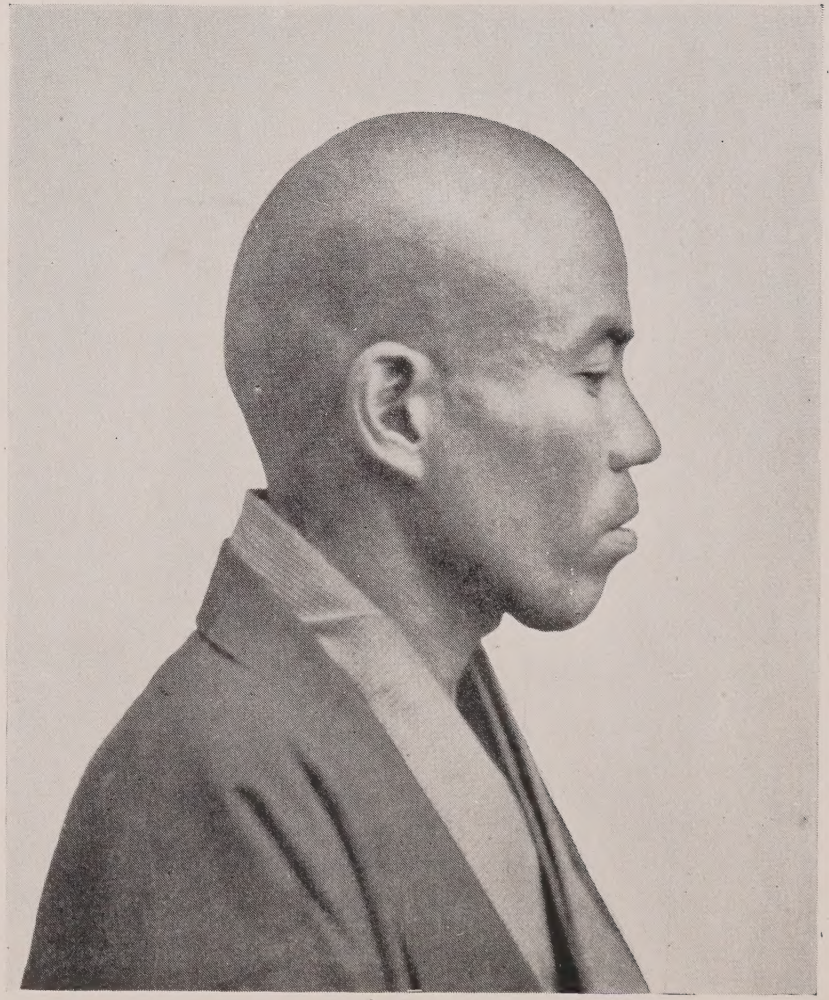
[*To face page* 22.

FIG. 6.

A.



B.



A Japanese (Male).

[*To face page* 23.

their language and mode of life. They display the typical Mongol features of straight, black hair on the scalp, very little hair elsewhere, a coloured skin, usually of a leather-yellow tint, and obliquely-set eyes. Narrow skulls are extremely rare among them, and the slight projection of the jaws often seen is by no means universal. Till quite recently Chinese were easily recognised by wearing the "pigtail," although this was only adopted at the advent of the Manchus in 1644. The Bhuteas, or Bod-dshi, of Tibet differ in their mode of wearing the hair, as also in language. On the southern slopes of the western Himalaya are found numerous tribes, such as Bodos, Lembos, Lepchas, Gurungs, Kampus, Kuch, Magars, Murmis, Kirantis, Newars, and Uraons, much resembling Tibetans in physical characters and language, but mostly showing an admixture of Indian blood. Another group centres round the Burmese, allied to whom are the inhabitants of Aracan, the Khyengs in the mountains dividing Aracan from the Irawadi, and the small tribes between the latter and the Bramaputra. The Siamese, or Thai, form another subgroup; and the Annamese in Tonkin and Cochin China likewise stand alone. The Karens of Pegu, the Mons of the Irawadi delta, the Khos of Cambodia, and the Tsampas on the coast to the east of the mouths of the Mekon River likewise constitute distinct racial groups.

In Case 3 are photographs, models of heads, and skulls of Chinese, as well as a "pigtail," which displays in perfection the length, straightness, and coarseness of the Mongol type of hair. In the same case is shown a number of skulls of the above-mentioned hill-races of the western Himalaya, presented about the middle of last century by Mr. Brian H. Hodgson, sometime British Resident at Khatmandu, the seat of the Nepal Government. Burmese are represented by several photographs and skulls.

Japanese and Koreans.

In the many-syllabled (polysyllabic) character of their language the Japanese (fig. 6) exhibit affinity with the Altaic rather than with the Sinitic Mongols. Japanese, who may be regarded as probably an admixture of the Korean, Indonesian, and Ainu stocks, at an early date drove out from Nippon and the southern islands of Japan the aborigines, in all probability Ainus, who still hold their own in Hokkaido and the Kurile Islands. They subsequently invaded and colonised the Liu-Kiu islands. In its fundamental features the language of the inhabitants of the Peninsula of Korea corresponds essentially with Japanese, but Koreans are tall, while Japanese are short.

Several photographs in the front of Case 3 illustrate the type of countenance characteristic of the Japanese; three skulls are also exhibited.

Koreans are represented only by two skulls brought home by H.M.S. *Actaeon* in 1882.

Indonesians. The third great division of the Mongol branch is formed by the nationalities best designated by the term Indonesians. The group is frequently alluded to as "Malays," but this leads to confusion; and it is preferable to restrict that term to the Menanghaban tribe, who originated about the 10th century in Sumatra. Indonesians are distributed over the greater portion of the Malay Archipelago, and are also found, mixed with Negroes, in Madagascar. They speak a language with a common root-type, although the words differ among the various tribes. Typical Indonesians are easily recognised, but there is a transition among some members of the group towards the typical Mongols, the obliquity of the eyes being most pronounced in those tribes which dwell nearest to the Asiatic mainland. Indonesians have in most cases (although there are some dolichocephalic tribes) short and rather tall skulls, with more or less prominent cheek-bones, and slightly projecting jaws. The colour of the skin is of a dirty yellow; and the characters of the hair conform to the ordinary Mongol type. They may be divided as follows: (i) the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, termed Tagals and Bisayas; (ii) typical Indonesians inhabiting the Malay Peninsula, and including Atchinese, Passumas, Rejangs, Kenyas, and Lampongs of Sumatra; (iii) the Sundanese in the west of Java; (iv) the Javanese of Eastern Java; (v) the Battaks in Sumatra; (vi) the Indonesian natives of Borneo, classified as Sea-Dyaks or Iban, Kelamantan tribes, Kenyala-Kayan tribes, and immigrant Malays; and (vii) the Macassars and Buginese in Celebes. Scattered members of the group are settled in Formosa, Madagascar, and Ceylon.

Typical Indonesians are represented by the model of a head of a male and several photographs of both sexes, as well as skulls. Some of the faces shown are pleasing and handsome, even from the European standpoint.

The Battak physiognomy is illustrated by a model and a photograph; while several Bornean tribes, such as Panghan, Ayah, Maloh, and Kenya, are represented by photographs, the gift of Dr. Charles Hose, on the east side of Case 4. The Javanese are more fully illustrated, the specimens exhibited comprising three models of the

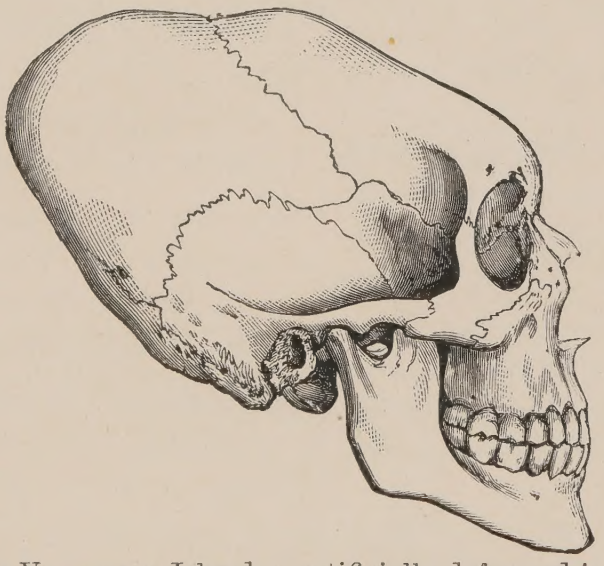
head and several photographs and skulls. There are also skulls of certain other races.

The Dyaks and Dusuns of Borneo are represented only by a few skulls.

The model of the head of a Nias Islander is of interest as illustrating a cross-bred race; these islanders being apparently the result of a mixture between the Indonesian and the Chinese types.

Native Americans. Exclusive of the Eskimo, the native inhabitants of America (previous to the changes wrought by the European conquest), commonly known as "Indians" (fig. 8), presented considerable uniformity of character from one extremity of the continent to the other; although this uniformity

FIG. 7.



Skull of a Vancouver Islander, artificially deformed in infancy.

is by no means so great as was at one time supposed. A dolichocephalic race is known, for instance, from Lagoa Santa, in the Minas Geraes district of Brazil; while a Californian or a Mexican Pueblo Indian presents considerable dissimilarity to a Prairie or Plains Indian. In all cases, however, the hair is straight and lank, long and abundant on the scalp, but sparse elsewhere; and, notwithstanding the difference of climate under which different members of the group exist, comparatively little variation occurs in the colour of the skin, which, although generally referred to as reddish, is best described as brownish, ranging from yellowish brown, through olive-brown to reddish brown, and from a quite light to a very dark tint. In certain districts special modifications are noticeable in the form of the skull and features, but the same

form reappears in widely separated localities; and skulls of almost indistinguishable type occur in Vancouver Island, Peru, and Patagonia. Although in the special form of the nasal bones, producing a high-bridged nose in the living face, as well as in the marked development of the brow-ridges and the retreating forehead, the great majority of native American races are distinguished from the typical Asiatic Mongols, yet in many other respects their resemblance to the latter is so marked that, at least provisionally, they may be regarded as aberrant members of the Mongol stock.

In consequence of their general uniformity in physical characteristics, American natives are usually classified chiefly by the language. In North America the following are the chief language-groups and tribes :—

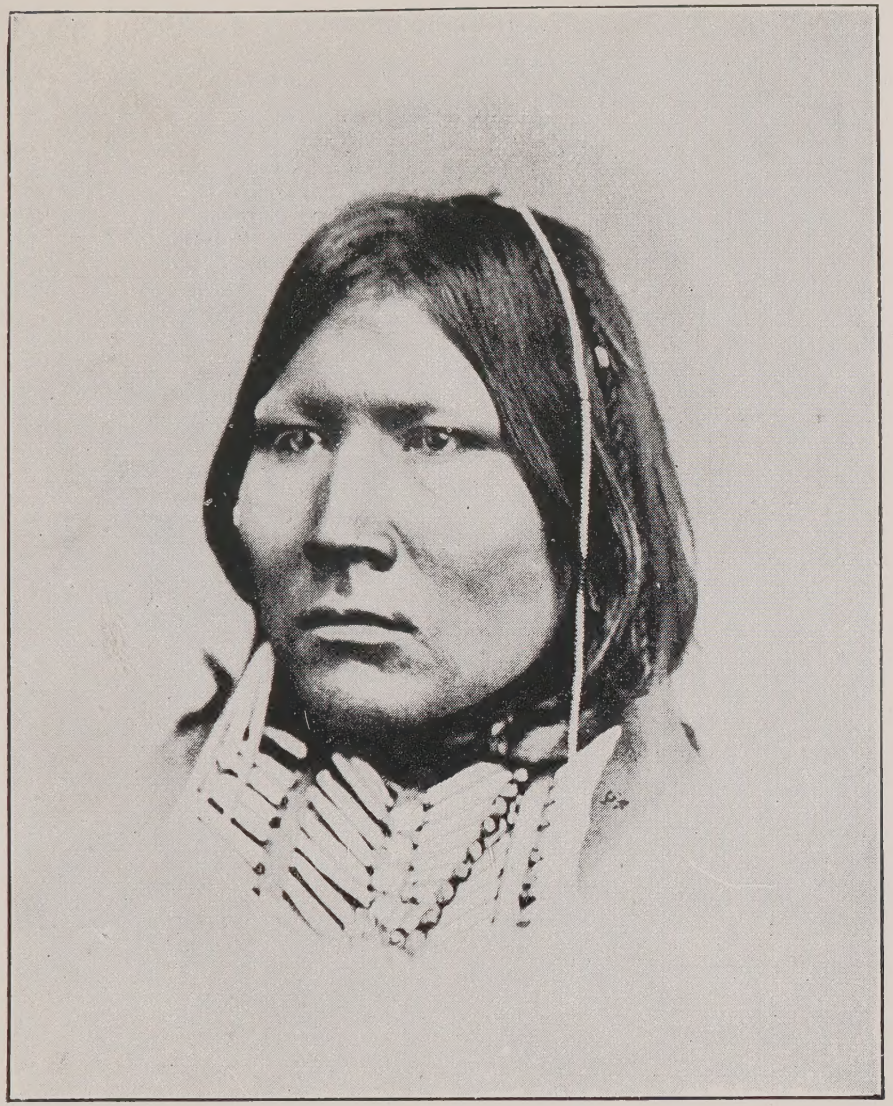
Language-Group.	*Tribe.*
ATHABASCA	Kuchins, Chippewyans, Hares, Apaches, Lipans, Navahos.
ALGONQUIN	Montaignais, Delawares, Abenakis, Chippewas or Ojibwas, Shawnees, Arapahoes, Crees, Sauks, Foxes, Blackfeet, Cheyennes.
IROQUOIS	Hurons, Eries, Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cherokees.
CADDRAN	Pawnees.
KIOWAN	Kiowas.
SIOUX	Dakotas, Assiniboins, Omahas, Crows, Iowas, Osages, Catawbas, Monakans.
SHOSHONES	Utes, Comanches (neither are true Shoshones, although both belong to the Shoshonean linguistic stock).
MUSKHOGES	Creeks, Choctaws, Chicasas, Seminoles, Apalachis.
PUEBLO	Zuni, Tewa, Jemez, Hopi or Moki.

Of the natives of North-western Mexico and Central America, the following are some of the more important language-groups and tribes :—

Language-Group.	*Tribe.*
SONORAN, or OPATA-PIMA	Opata, Tarahumara, Papagos, Cora, Yuma, Cahita, Mayo, Yahi.
AZTEC, or NAHUA	Aztec, Pipil, Chechimec.
MAYA	Maya, Quiche, Pocoman, Huaxtec.
MIZTECO - ZAPOTEC	Miztec, Zapotek.
OTOMI	Otomi, Mazahua.
TARASCA	Tarascos.

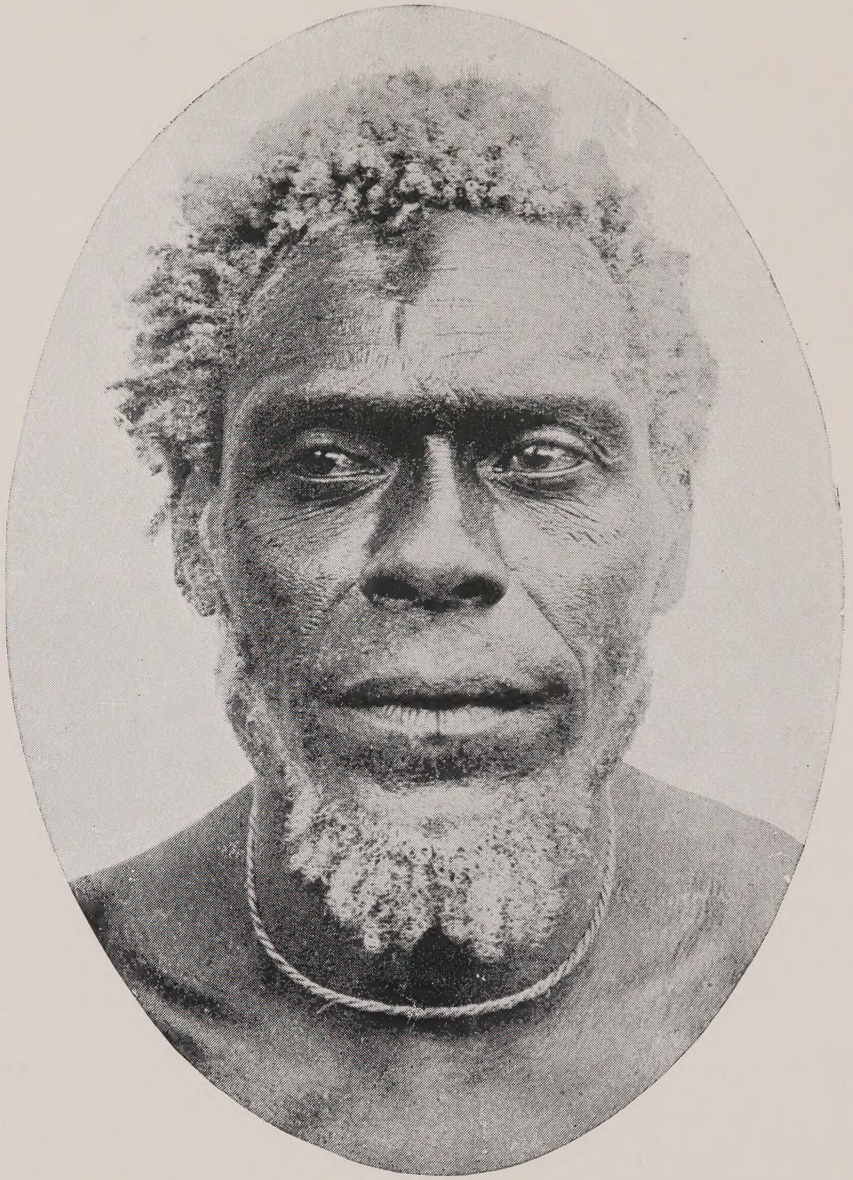
In the front of Case 4 is shown a very extensive series of North American Indians, including representatives of many of the more important tribes. The Cheyennes and Comanches are represented by

Fig. 8.



A North American Indian, exhibiting the long, lank hair.

Fig. 9.



A Melanesian (New Britain Group), exhibiting the frizzly hair.

several busts, the gift of the Smithsonian Institution. Two skulls of the Quatsino tribe of Vancouver Island (fig. 7) illustrate the practice of artificially elongating the head in infancy by pressure; while skulls from the Prehistoric shell-mounds of Oregon, belonging to the Flatheads, exemplify a method of distortion in the opposite direction. Normal skulls of various tribes are likewise shown.

Of the Indians of Mexico a large series of busts, modelled under the superintendence of Professor F. Starr, of Chicago University, is exhibited. The busts include representatives of Chinantic, Juave, Tuqui, Tarasco, Aztec, Otomi, Miztec, Zapotec, and Pueblo Indians. The latter, who take their name from the Spanish word for a town or village, dwell in fixed settlements in the arid region; some of them on the flat-topped rocky heights of New Mexico and Arizona. Although not forming a single group, either in language or in descent, they are united by their common usages, dwellings, and general culture. In the latter respect they stand on a higher plane than any other of the natives of the northern half of the American continent.

The following list includes the chief language-groups and some of the more important tribes of South American Indians :—

Language-Group.	*Tribe.*
Chibcha	Talamanca, Chibcha, Tunebo.
Quichua	Quichua, Quitu, Inca, Aymara, Huanca, Chincha.
Yunca	Yunca, Chimu.
Jivaro	Jivaro.
Zaparo	Zaparo.
Warrau	Warrau.
Pano	Pano, Kassivo.
Ticuna	Ticuna.
Tacana	Tacana.
Chiquito	Chiquito.
Arawak	Atorai, Maipure, Wapisiana, Vaura, Mahinacu, Layana, Antis.
Carib	Caribs, Bakairi, Nahuqua, Pamella, Galibi, Calini, Arecuna, Macusi, Ackawoi.
Tupi-Guarani	Tembo, Tupi-Guarani, Cocoma, Omagua, Mundrucu, Ipixuma.
Ges	Botocudo, Kayapo, Caingan.
Charrua	Tobu, Mataco.
Mataguay	Mataguay.
Lule	Lule.
Miranha	Miranha, Koeruna, Jupua.
Araucanian	Muelche, or Araucanians.
Puelche	Puelche, Pampa Indians.
Tehuelche	Tehuelche, Gennaken.
Fuegian	Yahgan, Alacaluf.

Photographs of Macusis, Caribs, Patagonians, and Fuegians (fig. 10) are exhibited at the back of the west side of Case 4, in

which the bust of a Macusi lad, modelled and presented by Lady Im Thurn, is also shown. Two artificially contracted heads of Jivaro Indians, from Ecuador, the one presented by Mr. J. B. Whitehead, and the other by Mr. Campbell Mackeller, are shown in the same case, to exhibit the long, lank, black hair characteristic of American Indians in common with other members of the Mongol branch. The same feature is likewise illustrated by the scalp of an Arawak. The latter tribe is also represented by the skeletons of a male and a female; and skulls of several tribes are likewise shown. Patagonian skulls, all of which are remarkable for the great prominence of the brow-ridges, are represented by several specimens presented by the Director of the La Plata Museum in 1894, and by one from the Rio Gallegos given by Mr. H. S. Felton in 1908. The last of these is noticeable on account of the excessive development of the feature just mentioned.

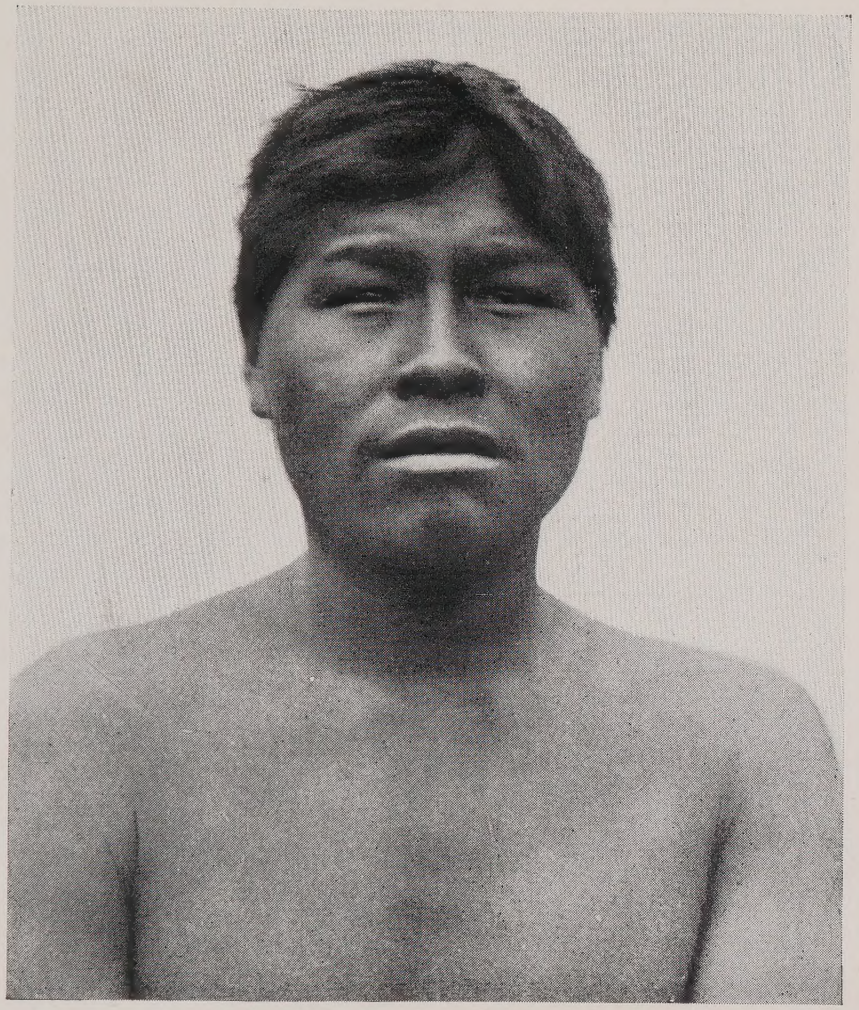
Negro, or Black, Races. The Negro, or Ethiopian, races are characterised by a dark, often nearly black, complexion, and black hair, typically of a kind called "frizzly," or, incorrectly, "woolly"; that is to say, each hair is closely rolled upon itself, and has an elliptical or flattened section. The beard is of scanty or moderate development; the skull is almost invariably of the elongated type; the cheek-bones are small and moderately retreating; the nose is broad and flat, with a low bridge; the eyes are prominent; the lips are thick and everted; and the teeth relatively large. As additional characteristics may be mentioned the narrowness of the pelvis and the proportionately long fore-arm. The Negro-like races include (i) the African or True Negroes, of the central portions of Africa; (ii) the Negrillos, or small forest-races of Central and Western Equatorial Africa; (iii) the Bushmen of South Africa; (iv) the Oceanic Negroes, or Melanesians and Papuans of Melanesia, New Guinea, Torres Strait,[1] and Tasmania; and (v) the Negritos, found in a pure state in the Andaman Islands, but also forming a substratum of the population of many of the Indo-Malay Islands, and some portions of the mainland of southern Asia.

African, or True, Negroes. The African, or typical, branch of the Negro stock is to be found in its purity in the central portion of the African continent, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, but on its northern frontier is greatly mixed with Semitic and other Caucasians; this mixture in various

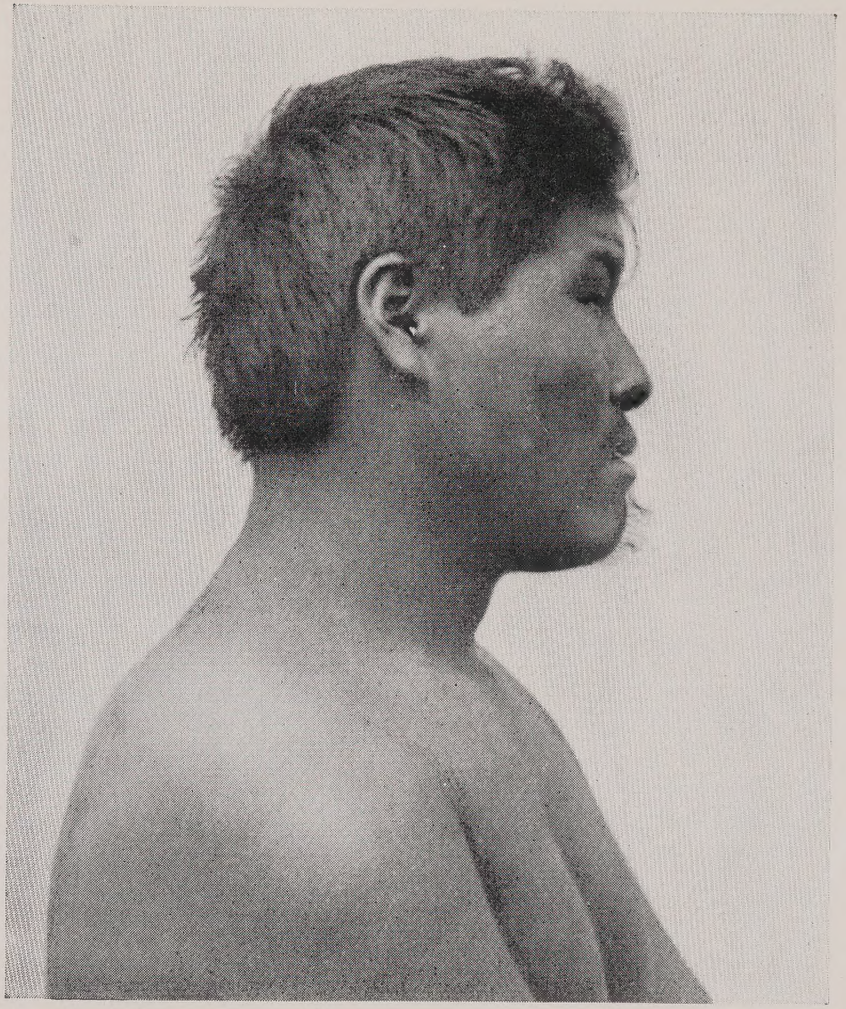
[1] See the remarks on page 19 under the heading Polynesians.

FIG. 10.

A.



B.



A Fuegian.

[*To face page* 28.

proportions having given rise to many of the races and tribes of the Sudan. The general characteristics are those mentioned in the paragraph devoted to the Negro branch generally. In both sexes the ridges above the eye-sockets are but slightly developed, so that the lower part of the forehead is comparatively flat, and the skull is of the elongated, or dolichocephalic, type. The group is divisible into two main sections, the typical Negroes, occupying that portion of the continent north of an irregular line extending from the Rio del Rey to the Albert Nyanza, and thence with a southerly trend to the coast, and the Bantu to the south of this. The members of the first group present great similarity of physical type, and are chiefly distinguished by language; the converse being true of the Bantu. To refer even to the more important races and tribes within a limited space is very difficult, but the following remarks give a clue to some of the leading groups:—The more or less open country in the eastern half of the continent as far south as the Zambesi is inhabited by the Eastern Bantu, comprising such well-known tribes as the Zanzibaris, including the Suaheli, the Mozambique tribes, from the coast to Nyasaland, and the Betshuans further inland. The tribes of the interior include the Bayeiye, the Batoka, and the Barotse. To the south of these are the Southern Bantu, divisible into the three main branches of Zulu-Xosa (Kafir), Bechuana, and, in the west, Herero. In these Southern Bantu the colour of the skin is lighter than in the tribes to the north, the hair is more matted into tufts, the capacity of the skull is greater, the jaws are less projecting, and the teeth are smaller. To the northward of these tribes, on the west, are the Western Bantu, branches of which extend into the forest-region of the heart of the continent. In Portuguese territory, for instance, are various Bunda tribes; the lower reaches of the Congo are peopled by the Muslu Kongo, north of whom, again, are the tribes of the Gabun, including the Mpongwe, and of the Cameruns and the Fang Negroes.

On the east side of Case 5 are displayed photographs and specimens to illustrate West African Negroes, including a large number of skulls collected by the French traveller Paul du Chaillu, and one presented by Sir H. M. Stanley. A torso of a West African Negro, as well as a bust of a Gabun native, are also exhibited. Krumans and other West African tribes are represented by photographs. In the same case is displayed a photograph of Munosa, a polydactyle Negro, and a member of the Weitumba tribe of the Wasagara, and a native of Ikwamba, in the Itumba Mountains, German East Africa. He has six fingers on each

hand and six toes on each foot; and his two sons present a similar abnormality.

Apart from the skeleton of a Negro, which may be from some other part of the continent, the front of Case 5 is chiefly devoted to the Bantu Kafirs and the natives of South-east Africa. Zulus are illustrated by photographs and a small series of skulls.

Negrillos, or Pigmies.[1] At various spots across Africa a few degrees each side of the equator, from the Atlantic nearly to the Albert Nyanza, are scattered tribes of dwarf, short-headed Negro-like tribes, living apart from the neighbouring races, and presenting a relationship to the taller, long-headed true Negroes similar to that exhibited by the Negritos of the Indian Ocean to the Papuans of New Guinea or the Melanesians of Melanesia. Their hair is of the most frizzly type, and their complexion lighter than that of most Negroes; but in the projecting jaws, wide nose, and protruding lips these Negrillos exhibit an ultra development of the Negro type, and, like the Negritos, show a low grade of organisation. Except as regards bodily size, their only essential difference from true Negroes is the tendency to a shortening and broadening of the skull. The average height of the men has been given at 4 feet 7 inches, and of the women 4 feet 3 inches, but the woman whose skeleton is exhibited measured barely 3 feet 10 inches. One of the best-known tribes of these Pigmies is that of the Akkas, but the Watwas and the Bambutis are other tribes found on the upper Congo.

The group is represented in the collection by the skeleton of a female and the skull of a male Akka from Monbuttu, East Central Africa, presented by Dr. Emin, 1887; and by the skeleton of a male Bambuti from the Congo Forest, presented by Sir H. H. Johnston. In addition to these, there is the bust of Bokani, the eldest of a party of Pigmies (fig. 11) from the Ituri Forest who visited London in 1905, together with photographs of the entire party. All these are exhibited on the west side of Case 5.

Bushmen. The South African Bushmen (fig. 12), now almost extinct as a pure-bred race, constitute a distinct modification of the Negro stock, in which the hair exhibits the extreme development

[1] The correct spelling is Pygmies, the word being derived from the Greek *pugmé*, a fist.

FIG. 11.

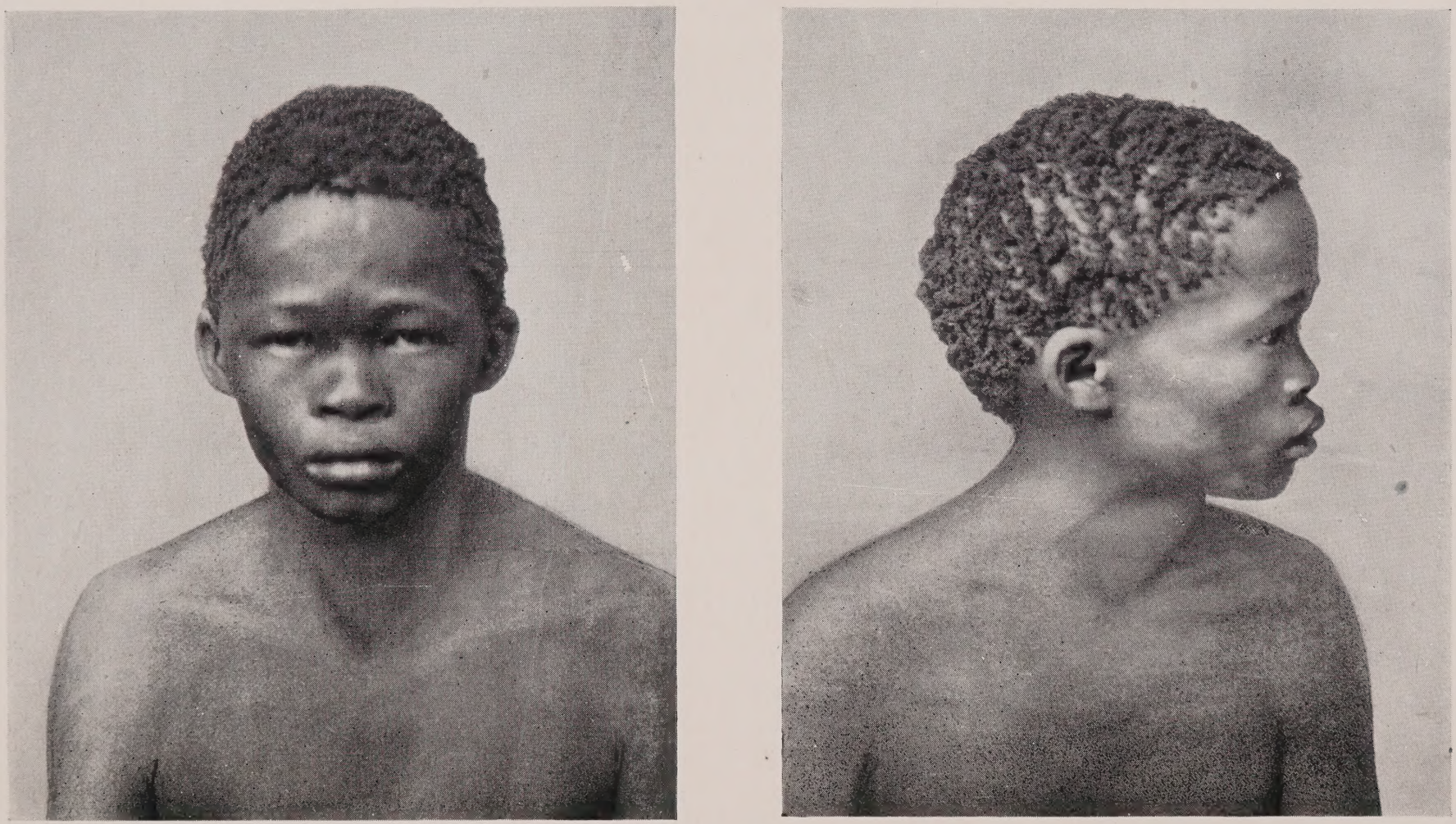
Male and Female Pigmies of the Ituri Forest.

From a photograph taken in the Museum Garden.

[*To face page* 30.

FIG. 12.

A. *B.*



A Bushman Boy, to illustrate the Negro type, and specially the "peppercorn-type," of frizzly hair.

From photographs.

[*To face page* 31.

of the frizzly type. Shorter and more sparse than that of the true Negroes, it presents the appearance of growing in separate tufts which coil up into balls, and is accordingly known as the "peppercorn" type. The beard is scanty, and little hair is developed on any part of the body except the scalp. The skin is dirty yellow, very like the colour of ordinary leather. The women exhibit an excessive development of the buttocks (steatopyga); and the skin becomes much wrinkled at an early age. Unlike the Bantu, the finger-nails are not light-coloured. The width of the cheek-bones and the narrowness of the forehead and chin communicate a lozenge-shape to the front view of the face, and a Mongol-like type to the whole skull, which has many peculiarities. The forehead is straight and prominent, the nose broader and flatter than in any other race, and the lips are thick and prominent, although the jaws project less than in true Negroes. The average height of the men is about 4 feet 8 inches. Bushmen are probably some of the most primitive of the inhabitants of Africa, but at a remote epoch their territory seems to have been invaded from the north by Negroes, crossing with whom has produced the mixed race known as Hottentots, who differ from Bushmen by their darker skin.

The group is represented on the west side of Case 5 by the busts of a male and female Bushman (fig. 16), and by a couple of skulls, one of which is that of a Bushman and the other that of a Hottentot. There are also two photographs of a Bushman boy, reproduced in fig. 12.

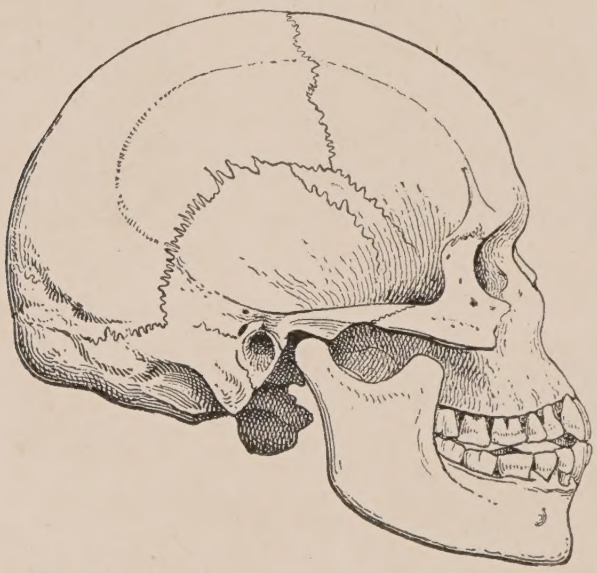
Papuasians. Papuasians, or Oceanic Negroes, include the Papuans of New Guinea (fig. 14) and Melanesians, who constitute the majority of the inhabitants of the islands of the Western Pacific, such as New Ireland, New Britain (fig. 9), the Solomons, the Louisiades, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and Fiji, and form a well-marked branch of the Negro stock. Their chief physical distinction from African Negroes lies in the fact that in the skulls of the males the ridges above the eye-sockets are generally well developed (fig. 13), instead of this region being nearly flat. Usually also the nose is narrower and more prominent, especially in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands; while the skull itself is mostly higher and narrower, although some skulls are essentially African in character. The hair on the scalp, which grows in tufts, is very luxuriant, and stands out widely from the head, this being aided by combing, and thus giving rise to the well-known designation of "Mop-Heads." The beard also is more

developed than in African Negroes, and the body more hairy. The colour of the skin is nearly black in New Caledonia, chocolate-brown in New Guinea, and blue black in Fiji.

Melanesians likewise form a basis of the population in districts extending far beyond their present central distribution. On the other hand, in many parts of the Melanesian area there is evidence of extensive mixture with Negrito, Malay, and Polynesian elements in varying proportions.

The Papuans of the islands of Torres Strait are represented by a large series of skulls, of which a few were collected during the voyage of H.M.S. *Alert*, although the great bulk was obtained by the Rev. S. Macfarlane in 1884. Two busts of natives of the New

Fig. 13.

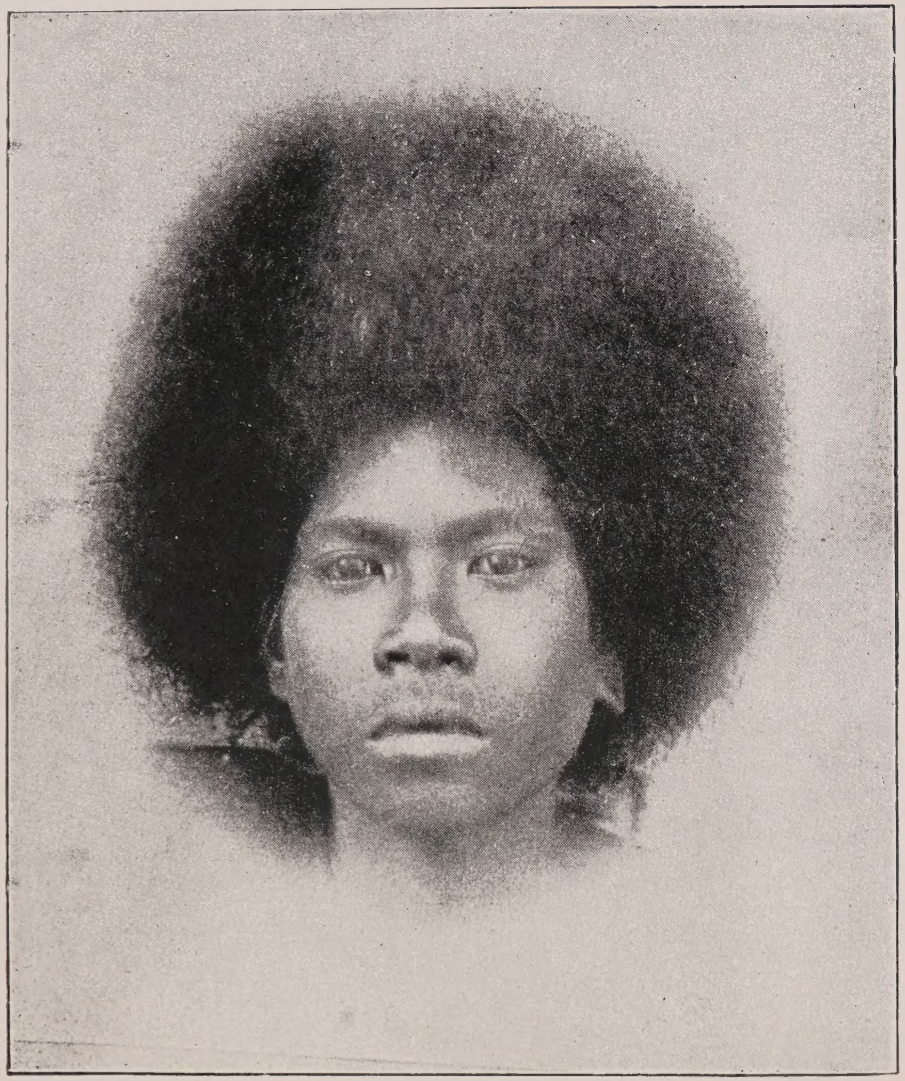


Skull of a Tasmanian, to exhibit the low beetling brows characteristic of the Papuasian group.

Hebrides are exhibited, as is also one of a native of Malicollo Island in the same group, showing the artificial distortion of the head practised in that island. The same feature is exhibited in a dried head from Malicollo presented by Mr. H. Anson in 1889, and by a second purchased in 1883, as well as in a skull presented in 1876 by Mr. W. W. Perry. Skulls of natives of many of the other islands of the Melanesian Archipelago are exhibited, as well as photographs of natives of New Britain (fig. 9), New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Loyalty Group, etc. There is also a bust of a native of the Solomon Group.

New Guinea Papuans are strongly represented on the east side of

Fig. 14.



A Papuan, showing the "mop-head."
From a photograph in the Museum.

Fig. 15.

A Tasmanian Female, "Truganini."
From the bust in the Museum. [*To face page* 33.

Case 6 by busts, masks, skulls, and photographs. One of the latter (fig. 14) shows the "mop-head" hair in great perfection; while in a second, representing a man whose hair has been cut short, it will be seen that the basal portion grows in the "peppercorn-fashion" characteristic of Bushmen. Fijians are represented in the same case by a bust, a photograph, and several skulls. The Kai-colo, or mountaineers of the interior of Fiji, have the longest skulls of any race.

Tasmanians. The aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania (fig. 15), unfortunately now exterminated, appear to have been pure, although somewhat aberrant, members of the Melanesian group of Negroes; their modification from the original type being apparently the result of long isolation, and not of crossing with other tribes. Their distinctive Negro characters are shown in the form of the nose and the nasal bones (fig. 13), the thick, projecting lips, the large size of the teeth, and the tufted, frizzly, and elliptical hair; their chief aberrant feature being the abnormal width of the skull in the hind, or parietal, region. As in Australians, the last upper molar, or "wisdom-tooth," has three roots—a feature of rare occurrence among higher races.

Tasmanians are represented on the west side of Case 6 by several valuable specimens, foremost among which is the skeleton of an adult male purchased from the Anthropological Institute in 1898. The skull has a persistent interfrontal suture. A second, and probably female, skull was presented by Mr. G. C. Trench in 1894; and there is also an imperfect skull, the gift of Mr. W. Saville Kent. The personal appearance of the aborigines is illustrated by coloured busts of Wouraddy and his wife Truganini (fig. 15). The latter, who died in 1876, was the last pure-bred survivor of this interesting race. A photograph of Truganini and one of a male Tasmanian, "King Billy," the last pure-bred male representative of the race, who died in 1867, as well as four smaller portraits of natives of Tasmania, are also exhibited.

Negritos. The natives of the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, form one of the purest representatives of certain diminutive, round-headed races of the Negro group known as Negritos. Although now much mixed with other races, and more especially Indonesians, Negritos also constitute a substratum of the population in the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, some of the

Indo-Malay Islands, and perhaps part of the mainland of southern India. They have also been supposed to contribute certain elements to the population of New Guinea, and to merge into the taller, longer-headed, and longer-nosed Papuasians. Originally it is probable that Negritos formed the main population of most of Southern Asia, where they gradually succumbed to the influence of higher invading races. In the character of the hair, the relative length of the upper arm to the fore-arm, and the form of the pelvis, Negritos are essentially of the Negro type, although they differ from African Negroes on the one hand and from Papuasians on the other

Fig. 16.

A Bushman.
From the bust in the Museum.

in many characters of the skull and face. The Andamanese, who shave their heads, are sooty in colour and beardless, but some of the other races are well bearded.

Andamanese are fast disappearing as a pure-bred race; and two complete skeletons of this race exhibited in Case 6 are therefore of very considerable interest. Skulls and photographs of Andamanese are likewise exhibited; and there are also photographs of the Negritos of the Island of Luzon, in the Philippines, as well as a bust of a Negrito from the Isle of Timor.

The Negritos of the Malay Peninsula, commonly known as

Semangs, appear to be remnants of a primitive population preceding the Malay immigration. Semangs are decidedly Negro-like, having dark chocolate-coloured skin, frizzly hair, growing from "peppercorn-like" tufts, thick lips, and somewhat protruding jaws ; the latter features being, however, less marked than in African Negroes. Sakais, who have been regarded as Negritos, are related to Veddas and Australians, and are referred to on page 17. As previously mentioned, in Perak the Sakais, who are hillmen, inhabit the right bank of the Perak River, while the plains-dwelling and nomad Semangs are found on the left bank.

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